DISCHARGE LAMP AND LAMP UNIT, AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING LAMP UNIT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a discharge lamp and a lamp unit. In particular, the present invention relates to a discharge lamp and a lamp unit used as the light source of an image projection apparatus such as a liquid crystal projector or a digital micromirror device (DMD) projector.

In recent years, an image projection apparatus such as a liquid crystal projector or a projector using a DMD has been widely used as a system for realizing large-scale screen images. A high-pressure discharge lamp having a high intensity has been commonly and widely used in such an image projection apparatus. For the light source used in the image projection apparatus, light is required to be concentrated on an imaging device included in the optical system of the projector, so that in addition to high intensity, it is also necessary to achieve a light source close to a point light source. Therefore, a short arc ultra high pressure mercury lamp that is closer to a point light and has a high intensity has been noted widely as a promising light source.

Referring to FIG. **9**, a conventional short arc ultra high pressure mercury lamp **1000** will be described. FIG. **9** is a schematic view of an ultra high pressure mercury lamp **1000**. The lamp **1000** includes a substantially spherical luminous bulb **110** made of quartz glass, and a pair of sealing portions

(seal portions) **120** and **120'** also made of quartz glass and connected to the luminous bulb **110**.

A discharge space **115** is inside the luminous bulb **110**. A mercury **118** in an amount of the enclosed mercury of, for example, 150 to 250mg/cm^3 as a luminous material, a rare gas (e.g., argon with several tens kPa) and a small amount of halogen are enclosed in the discharge space **115**. A pair of tungsten electrodes (W electrode) **112** and **112'** are opposed with a certain distance **D** (e.g., about 1.5mm) in the discharge space **115**. Each of the W electrodes **112** and **112'** includes an electrode axis (W rod) **116** and a coil **114** wound around the head of the electrode axis **116**. The coil **114** has a function to reduce the temperature at the head of the electrode.

The electrode axis **116** of the W electrode **112** is welded to a molybdenum foil (Mo foil) **124** in the sealing portion **120**, and the W electrode **112** and the Mo foil **124** are electrically connected by a welded portion **117** where the electrode axis **116** and the Mo foil **124** are welded. The sealing portion **120** includes a glass portion **122** extending from the luminous bulb **110** and the Mo foil **124**. The glass portion **122** and the Mo foil **124** are attached tightly so that the airtightness in the discharge space **115** in the luminous bulb **110** is maintained. In other words, the sealing portion **120** is sealed by attaching the Mo foil **124** and the glass portion **122** tightly for foil-sealing. The sealing portions **120** have a circular cross section, and the rectangular Mo foil **124** is disposed in

the center of the inside of the sealing portion **120**.

The Mo foil **124** of the sealing portion **120** includes an external lead (Mo rod) **130** made of molybdenum on the side opposite to the side on which the welded portion **117** is positioned. The Mo foil **124** and the external lead **130** are welded to each other so that the Mo foil **124** and the external lead **130** are electrically connected at a welded portion **132**. The structures of the W electrode **112'** and sealing portion **120'** are the same as those of the W electrode **112** and sealing **120**, so that description thereof will be omitted.

Next, the operational principle of the lamp **1000** will be described. When a start voltage is applied to the W electrodes **112** and **112'** via the external leads **130** and the Mo foils **124**, discharge of argon (Ar) occurs. Then, this discharge raises the temperature in the discharge space **115** of the luminous bulb **110**, and thus the mercury **118** is heated and evaporated. Thereafter, mercury atoms are excited and become luminous in the arc center between the W electrodes **112** and **112'**. The higher the mercury vapor pressure of the lamp **1000** is, the higher the emission efficiency is, so that the higher mercury vapor pressure is suitable as a light source for an image projection apparatus. However, in view of the physical strength against pressure of the luminous bulb **110**, the lamp **1000** is used at a mercury vapor pressure of 15 to 25MPa.

As shown in FIG. **10**, the lamp **1000** can be formed into a lamp unit **1200** in combination with a reflecting mirror **60**.

The lamp unit **1200** includes the discharge lamp **1000** and the reflecting mirror **60** for reflecting light emitted from the discharge lamp **1000**, and the light emitted from the discharge lamp **1000** is reflected at the reflecting mirror **60** and emits in the emission direction **50**. The reflecting mirror **60** has a front opening **60a** on the side of the emission direction **50**. A front glass (not shown)is to be attached at the front opening **60a** for the purpose of preventing scattering at the time of lamp breakage.

A lead wire **65** is electrically connected to the external lead **130** of the sealing portion **120** positioned on the front opening **60a** side. The lead wire **65** for external connection is formed of, for example, a Ni-Mn alloy, and extends from the junction **131** with the external lead **130** to the outside of the reflecting mirror **60** through an opening **62** for a lead wire so as to be electrically connected to an external circuit (e.g., ballast). A lamp base **55** is attached to the other sealing portion **120'** of the discharge lamp **1000**, and the sealing portion **120'** is attached to the reflecting mirror **60**.

To electrically connect the external lead **130** of the sealing portion **120** to the lead wire **65** for external connection, the first approach that one can come up with is to simply wind the lead wire **65** for external connection around the external lead **130**. However, the approach of simply winding is not sufficient for electrical connection (electrical conductivity) between the lead wire **65** for

external connection and the external lead **130** because the lead wire **65** and the external lead **130** are not welded. Therefore, it is possible that discharge occurs at the junction **131**, and therefore it is not preferable to use this approach to join the lead wire **65** for external connection **130**. Thus, the external lead **130** and the lead wire **65** for external connection in the lamp unit **1200** are joined by welding.

Molybdenum constituting the external lead **130** has the property of being recrystallized at high temperatures and becoming fragile, and therefore it is technically difficult for the external lead **130** and the lead wire **65** for external connection to be joined directly by welding. Therefore, the external lead **130** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are welded at a low temperature in the following manner, as shown in FIG. **11**. First, a sleeve (cylinder) **140** made of Ni is placed in such a manner that the sleeve **140** is in contact with the outer circumference of the junction **131** of the external lead **130**, and then the external lead **130** and the sleeve **140** are welded at a relatively low temperature. Then, the sleeve **140** and the lead wire **65** for external connection made of a Ni-Mn alloy are welded. Thus, it is possible to electrically connect the external lead **130** and the lead wire **65** for external connection while preventing the external lead **130** from being fragile.

However, the welding portion **142** between the sleeve **140** and the lead wire **65** for external connection is formed by point welding, so that the contact area is small (almost a

point contact). Therefore, when stress is applied to the lead wire **65** for external connection, the lead wire **65** for external connection is easily dropped off from the junction **131**. In particular, when assembling the lamp unit **1200**, it is necessary to pass the lead wire **65** for external connection through the opening **62** for a lead wire of the reflecting mirror **60**. Therefore, stress is easily applied to the lead wire **65** for external connection, and the lead wire **65** for external connection is often dropped off. Furthermore, the welded portion **144** between the external lead **130** and the sleeve **140** also is formed by point welding. Therefore, if stress is applied to the sleeve **140**, the sleeve **140** may be moved, and the welded members may be detached so that the sleeve **140** may be dropped off. Therefore, in the conventional lamp unit **1200**, the reliability in the connection between the external lead **130** and the lead wire **65** for external connection is not good.

In the past, the lamp lifetime was comparatively short, so that even if the reliability in the connection between the external lead **130** and the lead wire **65** for external connection is poor to some extent, this drawback alone rarely causes a big problem. However, nowadays when the lamp lifetime has been prolonged to, for example, 2000 hours or more because of improvement of production techniques or the like, it is important to improve the reliability in the connection between the external lead **130** and the lead wire **65** for external connection, and this problem of the connection

reliability is expected to become serious.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, with the foregoing in mind, it is an object of the present invention to provide a discharge lamp having improved reliability in the connection between the external lead and the lead wire for external connection.

A discharge lamp of the present invention includes a luminous bulb in which a luminous material is enclosed and a pair of electrodes are opposed to each other in the luminous bulb; and a pair of sealing portions for sealing a pair of metal foils electrically connected to the pair of electrodes, respectively. The pair of metal foils have a pair of external leads on the side opposite to the side electrically connected to the pair of electrodes, respectively. At least one of the pair of external leads is joined to a lead wire for external connection that is to be electrically connected to an external circuit by plastic flow of a caulking member.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the caulking member has a cylindrical shape.

In one embodiment of the present invention, each of the pair of external leads is formed of molybdenum, and the caulking member is formed of a softer material than the molybdenum constituting the external leads.

It is preferable that the caulking member is formed of a material having excellent oxidation resistance properties.

Another discharge lamp of the present invention

includes a luminous bulb in which a luminous material is enclosed and a pair of electrodes are opposed to each other in the luminous bulb; and a pair of sealing portions for sealing a pair of metal foils electrically connected to the pair of electrodes, respectively. The pair of metal foils have a pair of external leads on the side opposite to the side electrically connected to the pair of electrodes, respectively. At least one of the external leads and a lead wire for external connection that is to be electrically connected to an external circuit are integrally formed.

A lamp unit of the present invention includes the above-described discharge lamp, and a reflecting mirror for reflecting light emitted from the discharge lamp.

A method for producing a lamp unit of the present invention includes the steps of: preparing a discharge lamp provided with a pair of external leads, a lead wire for external connection that is to be electrically connected to an external circuit, and a reflecting mirror having an opening for a lead wire for passing the lead wire for external connection through and a front opening positioned forward in the emission direction; joining one of the pair of external leads and the lead wire for external connection; inserting the discharge lamp into the reflecting mirror from the front opening of the reflecting mirror; drawing out the lead wire for external connection jointed to the external lead from the inside of the reflecting mirror to the outside of the reflecting mirror through the opening for a lead wire

of the reflecting mirror; and fixing the discharge lamp to the reflecting mirror.

Another method for producing a lamp unit of the present invention includes the steps of: preparing a discharge lamp provided with a pair of external leads, a lead wire for external connection that is to be electrically connected to an external circuit, and a reflecting mirror having an opening for a lead wire for passing the lead wire for external connection through and a front opening positioned forward in the emission direction; passing the lead wire for external connection through the opening for a lead wire of the reflecting mirror; inserting the discharge lamp into the reflecting mirror from the front opening of the reflecting mirror; joining one of the pair of external leads and the lead wire for external connection passing through the opening for a lead wire; and fixing the discharge lamp to the reflecting mirror.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the method for producing a lamp unit further includes the step of attaching a front glass to the front opening of the reflecting mirror, after fixing the discharge lamp to the reflecting mirror.

It is preferable that the joining step is performed by caulking the one of the pair of external leads and the lead wire for external connection.

According to the discharge lamp of the present invention, the external lead and the lead wire for external

connection are jointed by the plastic flow of a caulking member, so that multiple point contact can be achieved. As a result, the reliability in the connection between the external lead and the lead wire for external connection can be improved. Furthermore, according to another discharge lamp, the external lead and the lead wire for external connection are integrally formed, so that there is no junction therebetween. Thus, the reliability in the connection between the external lead and the lead wire for external connection can be improved.

According to the discharge lamp of the present invention, the external lead and the lead wire for external connection are joined by the plastic flow of the caulking member, so that the reliability in the connection between the external lead and the lead wire for external connection can be improved. Furthermore, according to another discharge lamp, the external lead and the lead wire for external connection are integrally formed, so that the reliability in the connection between the external lead and the lead wire for external connection can be improved. According to a method for producing a lamp unit of the present invention, after the discharge lamp is inserted into the reflecting mirror from the front opening of the reflecting mirror, the discharge lamp is fixed to the reflecting mirror. Therefore, the lamp unit can be produced by a simplified work process.

This and other advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon reading and

understanding the following detailed description with reference to the accompanying figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1A** is a schematic top view showing the structure of a discharge lamp **100** of Embodiment **1**.

FIG. **1B** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **b-b'** of FIG. **1A**.

FIG. **2** is a partial enlarged view of a junction **31**.

FIG. **3** is a schematic cross-sectional view showing the structure of a lamp unit **500**.

FIG. **4** is a schematic cross-sectional view showing the internal structure of a lamp base **55**.

FIG. **5** is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a discharge lamp **200** of Embodiment **1**.

FIG. **6** is a schematic cross-sectional view showing the structure of a lamp unit **600**.

FIGS. **7A** to **7C** are cross sectional views for illustrating the process sequence of a method for producing a lamp unit of Embodiment **2**.

FIGS. **8A** to **8C** are cross sectional views for illustrating the process sequence of another method for producing a lamp unit of Embodiment **2**.

FIG. **9** is a schematic view showing the structure of a conventional discharge lamp **1000**.

FIG. **10** is a schematic view showing the structure of a conventional lamp unit **1200**.

FIG. **11** is a partial enlarged view of a junction **131**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following drawings, for simplification, the elements having substantially the same functions bear the same reference numeral.

Embodiment 1

Embodiment **1** of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. **1** to **3**. FIG. **1A** is a schematic top view showing the structure of a discharge lamp **100** of this embodiment. FIG. **1B** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **b-b'** of FIG. **1A**.

The discharge lamp **100** of Embodiment **1** includes a luminous bulb **10**, and a pair of sealing portions **20** and **20'** connected to the luminous bulb **10**. A discharge space **15** in which a luminous material **18** is enclosed is inside the luminous bulb **10**. A pair of electrodes **12** and **12'** are opposed to each other in the discharge space **15**. The luminous bulb **10** is made of quartz glass and is substantially spherical. The outer diameter of the luminous bulb **10** is, for example, about 5mm to 20mm. The glass thickness of the luminous bulb **10** is, for example, about 1mm to 5mm. The volume of the discharge space **15** in the luminous bulb **10** is, for example, about 0.01 to 1cc. In this embodiment, the luminous bulb **10** having an outer diameter of about 13mm, a

glass thickness of about 3mm, a volume of the discharge space **15** of about 0.3cc is used. As the luminous material **18**, mercury is used. For example, about 150 to 200mg /cm^3 of mercury, a rare gas (e.g., argon) with 5 to 20kPa, and a small amount of halogen are enclosed in the discharge space **15**. In FIG. **1A**, mercury **18** attached to the inner wall of the luminous bulb **10** is schematically shown.

The pair of electrodes **12** and **12'** in the discharge space **15** is arranged with a gap (arc length) of, for example, about 1 to 5mm. As the electrodes **12** and **12'**, for example, tungsten electrodes (W electrodes) are used. In this embodiment, the W electrodes **12** and **12'** are arranged with a gap of about 1.5mm. A coil **14** is wound around the head of each of the electrodes **12** and **12'**. The coil **14** has a function to lower the temperature of the electrode head. The electrode axis (W rod) **16** of the electrode **12** is electrically connected to the metal foil **24** in the sealing portion **20**. Similarly, the electrode axis **16** of the electrode **12'** is electrically connected to the metal foil **24'** in the sealing portion **20'**.

The sealing portion **20** includes a metal foil **24** electrically connected to the electrode **12** and a glass portion **22** extending from the luminous bulb **10**. The airtightness in the discharge space **15** in the luminous bulb **10** is maintained by the foil-sealing between the metal foil **24** and the glass portion **22**. The glass portion **22** of the sealing portion **20** is made of quartz glass, for example. The

metal foil **24** is a molybdenum foil (Mo foil), for example, and has a rectangular shape, for example. As shown in FIG. **1B**, the sealing portion **20** has a circular cross section, and the rectangular Mo foil **24** is disposed in the center of the inside of the sealing portion **20**. The Mo foil **24** in the sealing portion **20** is joined to the electrode **12** by welding, and the Mo foil **24** includes an external lead **30** on the side opposite to the side on which the electrode **12** is connected. The external lead **30** is formed of, for example, molybdenum, and is connected to the Mo foil **24**, for example, by welding. The structure of the sealing portion **20'** is the same as that of sealing **20**, so that description thereof will be omitted.

The external lead **30** is electrically connected to a lead wire **65** for external connection that is electrically connected to an external circuit (e.g., a ballast). The external lead **30** is jointed to the lead wire **65** for external connection that is formed of, for example, a Ni-Mn alloy at a junction **31** by the plastic flow of a caulking member **40**. As shown in an enlarged view of FIG. **2**, the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are caulked by applying stress from the outside of the caulking member **40**. Therefore, the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are joined, not by welding, but by the plastic flow of the caulking member **40**. The caulking member **40** is a sleeve having a cylindrical shape before plastic deformation, for example. In this embodiment, the caulking member **40** is a cylindrical member having an inner diameter

larger than the outer diameter of the external lead **30**.

Since molybdenum itself constituting the external lead **30** is a material that is difficult to plastically deform, it is preferable that the caulking member **40** is formed of a softer material than molybdenum. Examples of such a material include Al, Cu, and Ni. Furthermore, since the caulking member **40** is positioned in a portion that is easily heated by the light of the lamp or the contact resistance of current, it is preferable that the caulking member **40** is formed of a material having excellent oxidation resistance properties (e.g., Al) for the purpose of improving the reliability of the lamp.

In this embodiment, in the case where the outer diameter of the external lead **30** is about 0.6mm, a cylindrical caulking member **40** (longitudinal length of about 3mm) formed of Al having an inner diameter of about 1.2mm (thickness of about 0.2mm) is used. Since it is sufficient that joining can be achieved by the plastic flow of the caulking member **40**, it is possible to use not only the cylindrical caulking member **40** used in this embodiment, but also, for example a U-shaped caulking member or a caulking member constituted by two plates.

In the discharge lamp **100** of this embodiment, the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are joined by the plastic flow of the caulking member **40**, so that the external lead **30** is in contact with the lead wire **65** for external connection at multiple points for electrical

connection. Therefore, the reliability in the connection between the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection can be improved from the prior art. In other words, the mechanical strength of the lamp **100** of this embodiment at the junction **31** can be higher than that of the conventional structure (see FIG. **11**) where the external lead **30** is in point contact with the sleeve **140** and the sleeve **140** is in point contact with the lead wire **65** for external connection.

Furthermore, since the external lead **30** is in contact with the lead wire **65** for external connection at multiple points, the contact resistance between the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection can be smaller than that in the conventional structure. Therefore, the temperature at the junction **31** during lamp operation can be low, which also can improve the reliability of the lamp. Furthermore, since the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are firmly joined by the plastic flow of the caulking member **40**, unlike the approach of simply winding the lead wire for external connection around the external lead, insufficiency of electrical connection (electrical conductivity) between the lead wire **65** for external connection and the external lead **30** can be avoided. In the structure of this embodiment, the connection reliability can be ensured to some extent beforehand, and therefore inspection as to whether or not electrical connection is satisfactory, which is performed when joined by

welding, can be eliminated in the production process. As a result, the production cost can be reduced.

The discharge lamp **100** of this embodiment can be formed into a lamp unit in combination with a reflecting mirror. FIG **3** is a schematic cross-sectional view of a lamp unit **500** including the discharge lamp **100** of this embodiment.

The lamp unit **500** includes the discharge lamp **100** including the external lead **30** joined to the lead wire **65** for external connection by the plastic flow of the caulking member **40**, and a reflecting mirror **60** for reflecting light emitted from the discharge lamp **100**. One sealing **20** is positioned on the front opening **60a** side (emission direction **50** side) of the reflecting mirror **60**, and the other sealing portions **20'** is fixed to the reflecting mirror **60**.

The caulking member **40** is provided at the junction **31** in the external lead **30** of the sealing portion **20** positioned on the front opening **60a** side of the reflecting mirror **60**, and the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are joined by the plastic deformation of the caulking member **40** for electrical connection. The lead wire **65** for external connection joined to the external lead **30** at the junction **31** extends to the outside of the reflecting mirror **60** through an opening **62** for a lead wire of the reflecting mirror **60**. The lead wire **65** for external connection extending to the outside of the reflecting mirror **60** is electrically connected to an external circuit (not shown) such as a ballast.

It is preferable to provide the opening **62** for a lead wire for passing the lead wire **65** for external connection through in a position where no excessive tension is applied to the lead wire **65** for external connection joined to the external lead **30**. When the lead wire **65** for external connection is provided in such a position, the reliability in the connection between the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection can be improved further. As described above, in this embodiment, the opening **62** for a lead wire is provided in such a position that no excessive tension is applied to the lead wire **65** for external connection. In addition to that, the opening **62** for a lead wire is provided in such a position that no adverse optical effect is caused to the reflecting mirror **60** so as not to deteriorate the optical characteristics of the lamp. Furthermore, the opening **62** for a lead wire is provided in such a position that the strength of the reflecting mirror **60** can be maintained so as not to lower the strength of the lamp unit.

It is also preferable to fix the lead wire **65** for external connection in a position of the opening **62** for a lead wire with, for example, metal fittings. Fixing the lead wire **65** for external connection in the position of the opening **62** for a lead wire makes it difficult for vibration to propagate to the junction **31** when the vibration occurs in the lamp unit **500**. Therefore, a reduction in the strength of the lead wire **65** for external connection at the junction **31**

can be prevented.

The other sealing portion **20'** is passed through a rear opening **60b** of the reflecting mirror **60**, and a lamp base **55** is attached to the end of the sealing portion **20'**. FIG. **4** is a schematic view showing the internal structure of the lamp base **55**. As shown in FIG. **4**, the external lead **30'** extending from the end of the sealing portion **20'** is electrically connected to the lamp base **55**. The electrical connection between the external lead **30'** and the lamp base **55** can be established by caulking the external lead **30'** positioned in the lamp base **55** and a lead wire **66** for external connection (e.g., Ni-Mn wire) with a caulking member **40'** formed of, for example, Ni, as shown in FIG. **4**. One end of the lead wire **66** is welded to an end **55a** of the lamp base **55**.

The mechanical strength can be ensured to some extent, because there is less influence of the temperature on the lamp base **55** side than on the front opening **60a** during lamp operation, and the external lead **30'** positioned on the lamp base **55** is received in the lamp based **55**. Therefore, electrical connection between the external lead **30'** and the lamp base **55** can be established, not only by using the caulking member **40'**, but also by welding the lead wire **66** for external connection to the external lead **30'** of the lamp base **55**. The lead wire **66** for external connection and the external lead **30'** can be welded by welding the external lead **30'** to a sleeve and then welding the sleeve to the lead wire **66** for external connection. Alternatively, the lead wire **66**

for external connection (e.g., Ni wire) and the external lead **30'** (e.g., Mo rod) can be welded directly.

The sealing portion **20'** and the reflecting mirror **60** are attached, for example, with an inorganic adhesive (e.g., cement) to be integrated. The reflecting mirror **60** attached to the sealing portion **20'** is designed to reflect the radiated light from the mercury lamp **100** such that the light becomes, for example, a parallel luminous flux, a focused luminous flux converged on a predetermined small area, or a divergent luminous flux equal to that emitted from a predetermined small area. The reflecting mirror **60** is designed and processed with a very high precision so as not to degrade the optical characteristics of the lamp. As the reflecting mirror **60**, a parabolic reflector or an ellipsoidal mirror can be used, for example. A front glass (not shown) can be attached to the front opening **60a** of the reflecting mirror **60** for the purpose of preventing scattering at the time of lamp breakage.

In the lamp unit **500** in this embodiment, the lead wire **65** for external connection and the external lead **30** of the sealing portion **20** positioned on the front opening **60a** of the reflecting mirror **60** that is heated to a high temperature during lamp operation are joined by the plastic deformation of the caulking member **40**. Therefore, the reliability in the connection between the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection can be improved from the prior art. As a result, the reliability of the operation of the lamp

unit during lamp operation can be improved.

In the lamp unit **500** of this embodiment, the lamp **100** in which the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are joined by the plastic flow of the caulking member **40** is used as the discharge lamp. Alternatively, a lamp **200** in which at least one external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are integrally formed as shown in FIG. **5** also can be used.

The lamp **200** has a structure where the external lead (e.g., molybdenum rod) **30** also acts as the lead wire **65** for external connection. When the lamp **200** and the reflecting mirror **60** are combined to form a lamp unit **600**, as shown in FIG. **5**, the external lead **30** extends from one end of the metal foil **24** and becomes the lead wire **65** for external connection, and then passes through the opening **62** for a lead wire of the reflecting mirror **60** and goes out of the reflecting mirror **60**. In the case of the lamp **200**, the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are integrally formed, so that there is no junction between the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection. Therefore, in the case of this structure, the reliability in the connection between the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection can be improved from the prior art. In the case where both the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are formed of molybdenum, it is preferable to provide the opening **62** for a lead wire of the reflecting mirror **60** in such a position that

no excessive stress is applied to the lead wire **65** for external connection, because molybdenum is a comparatively hard material.

The lamp units **500** and **600** of this embodiment can be attached to an image projection apparatus such as a liquid crystal projector or a projector using a DMD, and is used as the light source for projectors. The discharge lamp and the lamp unit of the above embodiment can be used, not only as the light source for image projection apparatuses, but also as a light source for ultraviolet steppers, or a light source for an athletic meeting stadium, a light source for headlights of automobiles or the like.

Embodiment 2

Embodiment **2** of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. **7A** to **7C**. FIGS. **7A** to **7C** are schematic views showing processes of a method for producing a lamp unit.

First, a discharge lamp having a pair of external leads **30**, a lead wire **65** for external connection and a reflecting mirror **60** are prepared. The prepared discharge lamp has the same structure as that of the lamp **100** except that the caulking member **40** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are not provided. The reflecting mirror **60** includes a front opening **60a** formed forward in the emission direction and an opening **62** for a lead wire for passing the lead wire **65** for external connection through.

Next, as shown in FIG. **7A**, the external lead **30** of the

discharge lamp and the lead wire **65** for external connection are caulked with the caulked member **40**, so that the lamp **100** of Embodiment **1** is produced, and then the lamp **100** is inserted into the reflecting mirror **60** from the front opening **60a** of the reflecting mirror **60**.

Next, as shown in FIG. **7B**, the lead wire **65** for external connection joined to the external lead **30** is drawn out from the inside of the reflecting mirror **60** through the opening **62** for a lead wire. Then, the lamp **100** is fixed to the reflecting mirror **60**. Thereafter, as shown in FIG. **7C**, a front glass **64** is attached to the front opening **60a** of the reflecting mirror **60**.

According to this embodiment, the lamp **100** is inserted into the reflecting mirror **60** from the front opening **60a**, as shown in FIG. **7A**. This is a simplified manner, compared with, for example, the manner in which the size of the rear opening **60b** of the reflecting mirror **60** is enlarged to such a size that the luminous tube **10** of the lamp **100** can pass through the opening, and then the lamp **100** is introduced into the reflecting mirror **60** from the rear of the reflecting mirror **60** (rear in the emission direction). Thus, the working efficiency can be improved. Furthermore, a portion positioned in the vicinity of the rear opening **60b** of the reflecting mirror **60** is immediately behind the lamp **100**, so that this portion reflects light emitted from the lamp **100** more effectively than other portions. Therefore, enlarging the size of the rear opening **60b** results in a reduction of

the luminous flux emitted from the lamp unit. In the case where the lamp **100** is inserted into the reflecting mirror **60** from the front opening **60a**, as shown in FIG. **7A**, the size of the rear opening **60b** can be reduced to the size of the outer diameter of the sealing portion **20'**, so that the reduction of the luminous flux emitted from the lamp unit can be suppressed.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **7B**, when the lead wire **65** for external connection is drawn out from the inside **61** to the outside **63** of the reflecting mirror **60** through the opening **62** for a lead wire, the lamp unit can be produced without applying excessive onto the lead wire **65** for external connection (and junction **31**). Furthermore, according to this embodiment, as shown in FIG. **7C**, the front glass **64** is attached at the last stage of the production process of the lamp unit, so that the working efficiency can be higher than when work continues after the front glass **64** is attached in the middle of the production process. According to the production method of this embodiment, the lamp unit can be produced without applying excessive tension to the junction **31**. Therefore, the present invention can be used preferably, when producing a lamp unit including a lamp having the structure where the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are caulked, but also a lamp unit including a lamp having a structure where the external lead **30** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are joined by, for example welding as in the prior art.

A lamp unit also can be produced in the manner as shown in FIGS. **8A** to **8C**.

First, a discharge lamp **90** having a pair of external leads **30**, a lead wire **65** for external connection and a reflecting mirror **60** are prepared. The prepared discharge lamp has the same structure as that of the lamp **100** except that the caulking member **40** and the lead wire **65** for external connection are not provided.

Next, as shown in FIG. **8A**, after the lead wire **65** for external connection is passed through the opening **62** for a lead wire of the reflecting mirror **60**, and then the discharge lamp **90** is inserted into the reflecting mirror **60** from the front opening **60a** of the reflecting mirror **60**. It is off course possible to insert the discharge lamp **90** into the reflecting mirror **60**, and then pass the lead wire **65** for external connection through the opening **62** for a lead wire.

Next, as shown in FIG. **8B**, the external lead **30** and a lead wire **65** for external connection passing through the opening **62** for a lead wire are joined to each other in the reflecting mirror **60**. It is preferable that the external lead **30** and a lead wire **65** for external connection are joined by caulking the former and the latter with a caulking member **40**. Then, the sealing portion **20'** of the lamp is fixed to the reflecting mirror **60**. Alternatively, it is possible to fix the sealing portion **20'** of the lamp to the reflecting mirror **60**, and then join the external lead **30** and a lead wire **65** for external connection. Finally, as shown in FIG. **8C**, a

front glass is attached to the front opening **60a** of the reflecting mirror **60**.

The production method shown in FIGS. **8A** to **8C** also can improve the work efficiency and prevent the optical characteristics of the lamp unit from deteriorating, for example, compared with a method for producing a lamp unit including forming a large rear opening **60b** and introducing a lamp from the rear of the reflecting mirror **60**.

Other embodiments

In the above embodiments, mercury lamps employing mercury as the luminous material have been described as an example of the discharge lamp of the present invention. However, the present invention can apply to any discharge lamps in which the airtightness of the luminous tube is maintained by the sealing portion (seal portion). For example, the present invention can apply to a discharge lamp enclosing a metal halide such as a metal halide lamp.

Furthermore, in the above embodiments, the case where the mercury vapor pressure is about 20MPa (the case of so-called ultra high pressure mercury lamp) has been described. However, the present invention can apply to a high pressure mercury lamp where the mercury vapor pressure is about 1MPa or a low pressure lamp where the mercury vapor pressure is about 1kPa. Furthermore, the lamp can be of a short arc type where the gap (arc length) between the pair of electrodes **12** and **12'** can be short, or the gap can be longer than that.

The discharge lamps of the above embodiments can be used by either alternating current lighting or direct current lighting.

The invention may be embodied in other forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The embodiments disclosed in this application are to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not limiting. The scope of the invention is indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are intended to be embraced therein.